

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

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WHOLE NO. 591

Hospital Ward, Juvenile Hall Due in Salinas

Two county projects which will provide added employment for building tradesmen when weather permits have been announced and bids have been opened, according to J. B. McGinley, business agent of Laborers Union 272 at Salinas.

Low bidder for construction of a new isolation building at the county hospital was the Lemke Construction Co. of Los Vegas, at \$333,300, McGinley said. Architect is Robert Stanton.

The second project is for a new wing at the County Juvenile Detention Home at Salinas, low bidder being F. V. Hampshire of Salinas, at \$50,203. Architect is Charles Butner.

McGinley said both projects have been planned for some time. Actual award of the project was delayed by the county pending study of bids, he added.

Another boon for union workers in the Salinas area is the start of grading and leveling at Bolado Park in Hollister, where a new race track is being erected by Young Construction Co., of San Francisco. Hollister area is under jurisdiction of Salinas Laborers Union 272, according to Business Agent J. B. McGinley.

Canners Predict Big Sardine Year

Success of the sardine canning season in Monterey, just completed, led to a prediction last week that the 1950-51 season would be even better. Figures just announced for the past season by Councilman Horace Mercurio, manager of the Monterey Purse Seine Assn., showed the season best in five years.

Mercurio said the industry is encouraged by the past season and believes that the sardine supply had not been depleted, as many experts had claimed, but had only been diverted from local waters.

Canners put up 130,921 tons, or 1,700,000 cases of sardines, valued at \$8,500,000. The 600 fishermen were paid nearly \$4,500,000. High catch for the season was the seiner, "Frances Marie," owned by Carmelo Billante, with 2820 tons worth \$92,000 to the 12-man crew.

Freeway Plan For Salinas Wins Support

The proposed route for the new four-lane freeway of Highway 101 through the Salinas area, missing the downtown area, gained new support last week as the Monterey County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously in favor of the route as suggested.

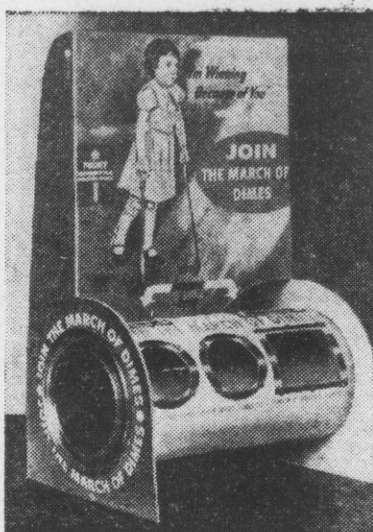
Already supporting the route are the Salinas City Council, Salinas City Planning Commission and the County Planning Commission, and the State Highway Engineer.

State Highway Commission action on the proposed super-highway unit is expected at the Commission's Feb. 16 meeting in Sacramento.

Protests were presented to the supervisors by some property owners along the proposed route, based on possible damage to water wells and irrigation pipelines.

American industrialists invested nearly \$3 billion in foreign business enterprises during the 3-year period from 1946 to 1948.

1950 Coin Collector



Yes, it looks like a very small iron lung. You can help make it powerful beyond its size. Your dimes and dollars filling this miniature iron lung will help empty real ones in hospitals across the country. Join the March of Dimes, January 16-31.

Doctors Out To Fool Public

How is the American Medical Association spending the \$2,250,000 it collected from doctors to fight national health insurance?

Seventy-five per cent (\$1,687,500) of the money has been spent for literature and printed materials. These include pamphlets, posters and stickers.

Ten per cent goes to organization work. In this category are traveling expenses, costs of meetings, women's division, speakers bureau and the arranging of endorsements of the AMA campaign by other groups.

OFFICE IN ENGLAND

The other 15 per cent is used for general operating expenses, including maintenance of offices in Washington and London.

The AMA says it distributed 55 million pieces of literature in the past year. Most of it went to individual doctors and state medical societies.

In a report on its propaganda activities, the AMA brags about how easily it can get its side presented in the press and at public meetings.

THICK VOLUME OF HANDOUTS
"... it would take a thick volume every month to contain the special stories, the factual articles, speeches, reports and feature material prepared and released for specific uses," the report says.

"These include material for scores of magazines, for house organs, women's clubs and veteran publications, for insurance magazines, trade papers and law journals; special statements on varied phases of the campaign for individual newspapers, radio scripts and other material for the air; bulletins, speeches, letters, brochures, etc."—(LLPE.)

Weather Idles Many Carpenters

Seasonal rains have hit sharply at employment opportunities in the Salinas area for union carpenters and the waiting list is growing, according to Bus. Agt. Harvey Baldwin of Carpenters Union 925 of Salinas.

Baldwin issued a statement that there are no carpenter jobs for newcomers in the area, that the large waiting list must be cleared before outsiders can be sent to jobs. No big projects are in sight, he added.

Have you registered yet?

Jurisdiction Ruling Backs PG&E Plumbers

Decision of the Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes has been received, showing that work in dispute on the Moss Landing construction for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is properly that of the United Association of Plumbers.

John E. Turnbow, business manager of Salinas Plumbers Union 503 which had picketed the job until the Boilermakers Union had relinquished claim to the jurisdiction, received the following telegram from Martin Durkin, general president of the United Association:

"At its meeting today the Joint Board took the following action:

"The Joint Board considered the jurisdictional dispute between the Boilermakers and the United Association on the Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. plant at Moss Landing over the handling and welding of the super heater outlet non-return valves, C. C. Moore Co., contractor.

"The Joint Board voted that the jurisdiction of valves on boilers is governed by Paragraph 2 of the agreement of record of August 1, 1941, Page 47 of the green book, and it is within the jurisdiction of the United Association.

"This action of the Joint Board was predicated on the facts and evidence before it regarding this dispute.

(Signed) JOHN T. DUNLOP, Chairman, National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes"

In Union Circles

Monterey's Cannery Row was quiet last week with the sardine season over and "summer pack" not started. Plants reportedly have placed orders for anchovies and mackerel but weather conditions have halted fishing for a time.

George Mulkey, international representative for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was in Salinas last Friday to talk business matters with Karl Ozols, business manager of Salinas IBEW Local 243.

Union officials of at least four crafts gathered last week to discuss a proposed contract with Office Employees Union 94 covering workers in Salinas union offices. Present were representatives of carpenters, teamsters, laborers and culinary unions.

Plumbers Union 503 of Salinas has changed its meeting nights. Business Manager John E. Turnbow reports that meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesday nights at Moose Hall in Salinas, starting with the meeting of February 14.

More Home Units

Rumor was rife in the Salinas area last week that Travis and Cohean, developers of the big Santa Lucia Village tract just north of Salinas, would erect 90 more housing units in a new addition to be started soon. Union officials said they were checking on the reports, hoping that such new construction would provide added work for the many union workmen now idle.



PETRILLO HONORED — Pres. James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) wore this Veterans Administration helmet when he was awarded a certificate by the VA for making possible the recorded radio series, *Here's To Veterans*. Music for the show is supplied without charge by the union.

Labor Govt. Given Praise

"... The one allegation that I will challenge without reservation is that the British laborer has been made lazy by the welfare state or that the British people have been so swallowed up by their government that they have lost their ambition, their pride and their courage."

That is the comment of Ben W. Lewis, professor of economics at Oberlin College, in Ohio, following a visit to England. Lewis added: "What Britain really needs is an industrial and commercial rebirth. The government is aware of the need but it has not found the remedy; its efforts in this direction are scattered and slight.

"It is not clear that the happy event will occur under the Labor program, but I am very certain that there is more chance for success under the Labor Government than under the system and guidance which allowed Britain's one-time preeminence in this area to fall completely into decay, and whose sole present prescription consists of lower taxes and tighter cartels."

Incidentally, Lewis considers himself quite an expert on England compared with many newspaper editors and publishers who visited the country this year. With tongue in cheek, he comments:

"This summer I spent six weeks in London, which qualifies me at least six times over to speak with authority on the origins, purposes, rationale, operation and prospects of British socialism."—(LLPE.)

Teamsters Shift Mont. Office Girl

Mildred Atnip, office worker for General Teamsters Union 890 at the Salinas headquarters for several years, is now assigned as office girl in charge of the union's offices in Monterey. She succeeds Louise Raines. Mrs. Atnip will retain her home at Salinas, driving to and from the union's Monterey location, it was said. Hours of the Monterey office are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Don't forget to register.

San Diego on U. S. Jobless Crisis List

San Diego, Calif. — San Diego is desperately trying to patch up its "Achilles heel"—its dependence on a war economy for prosperity.

Ever since the navy and marine corps discovered, early in this century, what training advantages San Diego's mild climate and deep, protected harbor afford, this city has been at the mercy of military budgets.

During wars, the city is one of the nation's foremost boom towns. It swarms with servicemen. Its aircraft factories—the No. 1 industry—are jammed with workers.

But in a period of comparative military retrenchment like the present, San Diego grapples with insecurity and unemployment. Almost 15 per cent of its total labor force is out of work. San Diego is one of the few cities in the U. S. just placed on the Labor Dept.'s list of "critical unemployment" or E areas. These are the areas where the jobless figure is 12 per cent or above.

In addition to the layoffs caused by naval and aircraft cutbacks, a falling off of seasonal cannery work has helped swell the number of jobless. Furthermore, thousands of workers who left San Diego to seek work in the agricultural valleys have been forced to return here without jobs.

Unable to attract a diversification of mass employment industries, such as Los Angeles has magnetized in recent years, San Diego businessmen are pinning their hopes on three "cures" for their economic ills.

The first is expanded employment in San Diego's naval bases and aircraft factories. There is hope that the federal government may be able to funnel some orders here, or assign more ships and men to San Diego. This, of course, would ease San Diego's unemployment problem at the expense of some other community.

The second objective will be an intensification of the campaign to lure tourists here. "Getting government work may be beyond our control, but at least we can try to lift ourselves by our own bootstraps through attracting new money here in the form of tourist expenditures," Pres. Graydon Hoffman of the Chamber of Commerce says.

The third "curative," still being concocted, is the proposed California World Progress Exposition scheduled for San Diego in 1953 as a "shot in the arm" for business and labor.

Meanwhile unemployment remains at an alarmingly high level.

No Pipe Fitters Needed at PGE Job

Peak has been reached in the employment of pipe fitters on the \$50,000,000 steam generator project for Pacific Gas & Electric Co. at Moss Landing and no more men will be engaged for the remainder of the project, Business Manager John E. Turnbow, of Salinas Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union 503, announced last week.

Some 400 pipe fitters are employed on the job now and while the total will remain near this figure for several more weeks, no new men are being put to work.

Turnbow warned against pipe fitters or plumbers coming to Salinas seeking work, pointing out that living costs are high, housing accommodations are scarce, and the bad weather has slowed all construction in the area until scores of workers are on the waiting list now.

About 7½ million workers received jobless insurance payments at some time during 1949.

Salinas Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Labor Temple at 3:30 p.m. Bus. Agt. and Main Office: Cecil Bradford, 896 Bellomy Av., Santa Clara, phone AXminster 6-3625; office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Pres., J. N. Butler, Jr., 416 Monterey St., phone 4-0; Sec. Treas., N. H. Freeman, 36 W. Alisal St., phone 9782.

BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 1 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Bus. Agt., Al J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633. Pres., Virgil K. Knight, office 117 Pajaro St. Phone 4633.

BUTCHERS 506 (Salinas Branch)—Meets 1st Monday at Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Clark Banner, 1209 1st Ave., phone 2-0720. Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYpress 5-3849. **Hollister-Gilroy Officers:** Pres., Richard Santa, 122 Vine St., Hollister, phone 392; Sec. Treas., Harold Johnson, Rte. 2, Box 139, Hollister, phone 43F5.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 370 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone Sutter 1-2838. **District Vice-President**, Thos. A. Small, office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6984.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. Carpenters Hall, Pres., Tom Mill, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito, phone Salinas 6716. Rec. Sec., A. O. Miller, Hall and office, 1422 N. Main St., phone 9293.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall, Pres., Floyd Hill, Sec., A. W. Reiger, 411 South San Lorenzo Ave., phone 694W; office phone 197.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Herbert Nelson, 32 Paloma St., phone 5187; sec. Mrs. Frank Wenzinger, 146 Afton Rd., phone 21156; Bus. Agt., Mrs. Lewis Ball, 140 Linden St., phone 4603. Office at Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main, phone 9293.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (Monterey County)—Salinas—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Carl Lara; Sec. Treas., Garold Miller, office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

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CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—Meets 2nd Monday at 2:30 p.m. and 4th Monday at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Alan Meeks; Sec., Bertha Boles. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

DRY CLEANERS 258-B—Meets 2nd Thursday at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, at 8 p.m. Pres., Louie Vistalli, 664 Terrace St.; Sec. Treas., Josephine Jones, 674 E. Market, phone 2-0871; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA. 1-3336.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets 1st Wednesdays; Executive Board, 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Alvin Esser, Baldwin Trailer Court, phone 2-3273. Fin. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Karl E. Ozols, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 2-2886.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesdays, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville Labor Temples, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christensen, Rm. 483, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 3004 15th St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS & FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO AND MOSS LANDING, BAY AREA—Sec. Treas., Gail Isel, office 257 Fifth St., Richmond, Calif., phone BEacon 5-0852; Asst. Sec., Bill Gray, 16th and Capp St., San Francisco, phone Market 1-4958; Branch Agt., Ronald Schaeffer, Moss Landing, phone Castroville 6572.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467—Meets 2nd Wednesdays 2 p.m. at Labor Temple. Pres., Bertha A. Boles, phone 6209; Sec., A. J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

LABORERS 272—Meets 1st Monday at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., R. Fenchel, 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6939. Sec., J. F. Mattos, 102 Toro, phone 6777. Bus. Agt., J. B. McGinley, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Benge, Hilltop St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4820. Sec. Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 528 Park St., Salinas, phone 9223.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 258—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Hazel Skewes, 1314 2nd Ave., Sec. Treas., Grace MacRossie, 59-1st Ave., Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA. 1-3336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS 1824—Meets 1st Tuesdays; Executive Board, 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Norman Kephart, 133 Asis Court, Fin. Sec., L. W. Parker, 1429 Wirt St., phone Salinas 9494.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 2279—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland, Pres., Chas. L. Waite, 5923 Occidental St., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 2-3102. Sec. Treas., Jean Johnson, 5463 Claremont Ave., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 3-0720.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., John J. Warburton, 102 1/2 Conley, phone 3169. Rec. Sec., Peter Greco, 98 Marion, phone 2-1509. Fin. Sec., E. Bus. Rep., Carl Lara, 27A McGinley Way, phone 854; office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 8783.

PLASTERERS 763—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Nicholas Christer, 502 Lincoln; Sec. and Bus. Agt., C. R. Pendergrass, 210 Dennis, phone 2-1553.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS 503—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Vice Pres., Oscar Joseph, Fin. Sec., Robt. Grimes. Bus. Agt., John E. Turnbow, 49 Pearl St., phone 2-3654. Office at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 2-3517. Ev. Bd. meets each Wednesday night, 117 Pajaro St.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets every 3rd Wednesday, Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Elmer W. Gipe, 1236 Circle Dr., phone 6102; Sec., H. C. Schielke, 636 El Camino Real No., phone 7080.

PRESSMEN 328 (Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union)—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Wingard, 950 Colton, Monterey; Sec., R. Meders, 151 Toro Ave., Salinas.

RETAIL CLERKS 839—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Charles Smith, Box 703, Monterey; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Garold F. Miller, 831 Beach St., Salinas, phone 2-3366. Office at 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014; Sec. Treas., John Murphy, 616 Elm St., Rt. 1, Monterey.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alspa, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Rec. Sec., Roy Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenhower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 6744.

STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420—Meets on call. Pres., H. E. Lyons, 15 West St., Salinas; Sec. Treas., W. P. Karch, 20 Natividad Rd., Salinas, phone 2-2691.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays Firemen's Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Hughes, Spreckels, Sec. Treas., Robert S. MacRossie, Spreckels, phone 3064. Rec. Sec., Louis Ferreira.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets on call. Sec. Fred Clayton, 70 Robley Road, Corral de Tierra, Salinas, phone 3045.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P.O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

TYPOGRAPHICAL 543—Meets last Sunday of month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., D. R. Harrison. Sec. Treas., A. C. Davis, 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, phone 3591.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Salinas High Auditorium, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 247 Paloma; Sec., Pester A. Andrade; Bus. Agt., Wm. G. Kenyon, phone 2-0497. Office, 274 E. Alisal St., Salinas, phone 5743.

Typos Get Raise

Louisville, Ky.—Members of Local 10, Intl. Typographical Union (AFL) won 6c hourly raises after a week's strike against commercial printing shops. One of the employers was Slater & Gilroy, where printers delayed their strike for two days to enable the firm to get out the Kentucky Labor News. New scale is \$2.06 hourly.

You Really Want Money?

Los Angeles—Workers who think higher wages—or shorter hours or better conditions—would make them happier are just old-fashioned.

What would really make them happier would be cheerier colors in the shops they work in, said Walter Granville, director of design for the Container Corp. of America.

He credited the 40 different color combinations used in the offices of his company with minimizing its labor problems.

"We've had no strikes for about 12 years," he said, "and the one we did have in 1947 wasn't very serious."

"If every wall in an office or factory were painted in cheerful warm color combinations, people would work together better and be happier," Granville said. Production would be increased, he continued, because that time-wasting habit of "slipping out for coffee, which in reality is a means of escape from a deadly dull office, would be eliminated."

In turn this would "make employers happier on a dollars and cents basis," Granville concluded.

One grizzled old union carpenter said he agreed with Granville: "Sure, it's all a matter of color. Labor's black and blue from the beating it's taking, but every time it fights for a little more of that green stuff, they call us red."

AFL Is Organizing N. Mex. Atom Jobs

Albuquerque, N. M.—The AFL has started an organizing drive at Sandia Base as the first step in its plan to unionize workers at two atomic installations in the state.

About 1000 Sandia Base employees fall under the jurisdiction of the AFL and efforts are being made to organize them despite the opposition of contractors at the super-secret project. The Chemical Workers Intl. Union has already filed unfair labor practice charges against a major contractor because of the discharge of a union member who was active in organizing work at the installation.

After organization work is completed at Sandia, the AFL plans to sign up workers at Los Alamos, about 100 miles north of Sandia Base. Sandia is on the fringes of Albuquerque.

General Rep. B. A. Gritta of the Atomic Projects and Production Workers Metal Trades Council said: "The object is to put all workers on atomic installations into their proper craft organization. The AFL sees a necessity of organizing all atomic workers under one program. This will strengthen the workers' bargaining position."

Sandia Corp., which handles the majority of work at the Base, recently announced changes in the pay scale which the AFL charges "amount to a \$100-a-year pay slash."

Atomic weapons are devised and their power tested at Sandia Base, which has a large military and civilian population. Like Los Alamos, Sandia is actually a city—with stores, theaters, homes, etc. Unlike Los Alamos, where there is no military personnel, there is a large contingent of soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines at the installation.

The only base of its kind in the nation, Sandia is under the direct supervision of the Defense Dept. The military personnel, all hand-picked, is being trained on how to work with atomic weapons.

Civilians at the project also work on atomic weapons, but they are concerned with testing and experimental work rather than actual firing of the weapons.

AFL, CIO Join in N.Y.

Syracuse, N. Y.—AFL and CIO leaders will meet in New York City shortly to discuss setting up a permanent political action organization, it was disclosed here at a meeting of the New York State CIO Political Action Committee.

Free Speech, on the Sidewalk Only—

Think With Our Bellies

(By S. B. Charles, in Baltimore Labor Herald)

Theodore Roosevelt stated he refused to make an appeal to the "belly"; but he wasn't averse to using the full dinner pail as a symbol of the GOP.

In last Sunday's luminary, Frank Kent spoke disapprovingly of the "... weight which universal suffrage gives to ignorance and prejudice. ..."

The Bond Plan for the appointment of judges was adopted because it was contended the people do not know how to choose their own judges and somebody must do it for them.

All over the land the power of universal suffrage is being circumscribed by devices such as the budget, parliamentary committee rules, the adoption of the city manager plan, and the increase of the appointive power through the shorter ballot and fewer elections.

The legislature is a place where free discussion is sidetracked. The people are denied self-rule.

The population is belabored with propaganda in the papers, in Kent's column, over the radio, and by almost every agency which can be controlled by the rich and powerful.

EVEN UNION MEETINGS

Even in union meetings, discussion is stifled by adroit use of parliamentary tactics.

Where then, is the voice of the people heard? Where do those who have grievances talk about the way in which their appeal for a redress of grievances was sidetracked or denied? They have a forum, do these unfortunates. It is in daily view for all to see.

It can be seen on the sidewalk outside the state unemployment office. Here one finds the unemployed.

SIDEWALK FORUM

Here is the new forum for debate. Here are rehearsed all the ills to which the jobless are heir. Here many a tale is unfolded which outstrips the Arabian Nights Thousand and One Tales. Most of them are true, albeit others are embellished with ornate inventiveness.

As the line leans against the wailing wall, sometimes in the heat of summer, sometimes in the icy snows and rains of winter, the right of free speech is exercised daily.

Do these workers think with their heads or their bellies as they await the magnanimous opening of the doors to let them in? When their bellies are empty, they think

with them; and there is no maybe about it.

Men and women disemployed through no fault of their own are eager to discuss their troubles. The state furnishes them the opportunity, and the city furnishes the sidewalk.

GOD HELP AMERICA IF ...

Who knows, but in that melting pot of misery, someone may germinate a thought. From out the ranks may come a future Governor, a future President of the United States, or even a future head of the Communist Party. The sidewalk atmosphere will give fertility to any and all ideas.

God help America if these unemployed ever stop thinking with their bellies and start thinking with their heads. There are entirely too many of them to allow them to have ideas.

In the interest of public safety, it might be a good idea to abolish the line of those who stand and wait. Or—are the unemployment officials sure that they will always think with their bellies and not with their heads?

Stall on Security

As the Senate Finance Committee begins consideration of an expanded social security program, be on guard against this kind of argument:

A lot has happened in the field of old-age pensions in the last year. Maybe we had better go easy on this expansion idea. So why not have a special study of social security problems?

Proposals to postpone action on social security expansion are merely attempts to prevent enactment of any improved pension program.

Last year the House Ways and Means Committee held exhaustive hearings on the question and spent long weeks drafting a bill. In 1948 a group of citizens studied the question for the Finance groups and issued a comprehensive report on its findings.

Now is the time for action on social security, not more delays.—(LLPE).



PLENTY OF MEAT—These stockyards at Amarillo, Tex., are jammed with cattle as ranchers flood the market. Remembering dust bowl days, the stockmen are anxious to get the beef off pastures, which are already beginning to powder under frost and drought conditions. Despite the huge supply of available meat, prices remain high.

Boot Denham, Truman Told

Washington.—NLRB Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham was the center of a growing storm of protests Jan. 16 as labor leaders demanded he be removed by President Truman.

The new outbursts followed an address Jan. 12 in New York by Denham in which he invited employers to appeal NLRB decisions in favor of labor. He suggested that the employers could find justice in the courts even if they could not before the NLRB.

"UNFIT FOR THE JOB"

The address, said Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO, again demonstrates Denham's anti-labor bias and his unfitness for the job. Denham openly appealed to employers to litigate in the courts board decisions favorable to labor," Murray said. "This invitation coming from the man who by law is charged with the duty of defending the labor board and its decisions in the courts is additional proof (if any additional proof is needed) that Denham is incapable of administering the important post of General Counsel of the board with the fairness and impartiality that office requires."

Pres. Al Hayes of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists said he was shocked that a responsible official should use his high office "to cast doubt on the integrity of that agency and to agitate among employers to nullify its work."

TELLS BLDG. TRADESMEN

The Denham address was made before the Building Trades Employers Assn. which has been asking that its members be exempted from the Taft-Hartley ban on the closed shop and contained a warning from Denham that his office will not tolerate any such exemption.

"A number of attempts to circumvent these prohibitions have been made," Denham said, "but none has been successful and I definitely recommend—don't try to beat the law. It's dangerous, even on the basis of calculated risk for I assure you every case of that sort which comes to the attention of the General Counsel in the form of a proper charge will be prosecuted to the fullest."

PRAISES T-H LAW

Denham was full of praise for the Taft-Hartley law which he said was a balancing, regulatory bill instead of the "social legislation" contained in the Wagner act which it repealed.

He charged the Wagner act was designed to benefit one segment of the people (labor) at the expense of others and declared that the board and its personnel are still dominated by the Wagner act philosophy. It was this philosophy, he said, which resulted in pro-labor decisions which he urged the employers to appeal to the courts.

Use Those Phones!

Washington.—The Communication Workers of America (CIO) Jan. 24 urged backers to make full use—even overuse if possible—of telephones in case a strike is called about Feb. 1.

In a letter to Pres. Philip Murray of CIO and all affiliated organizations, Pres. Joseph A. Berne of the CWA said: "We urge full and complete use of telephones during the strike. We even advise overuse of the equipment."

The union is demanding of the giant telephone monopoly a wage increase, shortening of apprentice periods, narrowing of geographical wage differentials, pension reform, a shorter workweek and several local adjustments in various regions.

Berne said technological unemployment makes a shorter work week imperative. He said telephone workers have fallen from 7th place in 1939 wages among leading industries to 25th. The apprentice service which averages eight years, he said, is so long that only 30 per cent of the Bell System personnel ever reach the journeyman stage.

Berne said all regional Bell System employers have been stalling on wage negotiations and are forcing the strike. The showdown should come Feb. 1.

Jobless Benefits Hold Up Recession

(State Fed. Release)

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin recommended last week that the federal government set minimum standards of unemployment insurance throughout the United States.

Speaking on a televised American Forum of the Air program, Tobin called for a nation-wide revision of minimum benefits that would take into account the increased cost of living since the unemployment insurance law was originally written in 1935.

"The objective that was set in 1935 was to give an unemployed worker approximately 50 per cent of his earning wage," Tobin said.

"There is one state which still has the \$15 a week maximum payment authorized in 1936 when the state passed its first unemployment law. That maximum has remained unchanged for 14 years. That gives the average worker in that state a maximum which is equal to only \$8.22 a week in purchasing power based on 1939 costs."

Tobin cited recent statements by the National City Bank of New York and the magazine "Business Week" approving unemployment insurance as a useful measure against recession.

"After 14 years of experience and 14 years of opportunity for the states to approach good standards, it is sound for the federal government to establish minimum standards for the protection of the economy and for the protection of individual workers," he said.

1950 Hunting Licenses Have Something New

San Francisco—California sportsmen will find that something new has been added to their 1950 angling and hunting licenses.

As required by a recent Legislative act, new hunting permits will include detachable tags to allow the shipping of doves, quail and pheasants by common carrier. Trout shipping tags are attached to angling licenses.

The new law is designed to eliminate overlimit shipments by "game hogs."

Fish and game commissioners, at their last meeting, clarified the law as follows: Each common carrier shipment of doves, quail, pheasants or trout must bear a Division of Fish and Game shipping permit. A valid hunting or angling license must be presented when game or trout is offered for shipment.

Attached to each 1950 hunting license will be nine tags. They may be used for shipment of two daily possession limits of quail, five daily possession limits of pheasants, and two daily possession limits of doves. Angling licenses bear three similar tags, each permitting shipment of a daily possession limit of trout.

Mrs. Roosevelt Wins Newspaper Guild Award

New York—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's columns in the World-Telegram last year have won her the \$500 Irving Geist award, given annually through the Newspaper Guild of New York (CIO) for the most distinguished editorial contribution to interfaith and inter-racial understanding in the New York press. The judges awarded a second prize of \$400 jointly to New York Post Reporters Ted Poston and Oliver Pilat for outstanding reporting on the subject of group frictions.

Ban Mexican Migrants, Demand

Fresno.—The National Farm Labor Union (AFL) has called on President Truman to abrogate the U. S. agreement with the Mexican government under which Mexican nationals are brought into this country as seasonal farm workers. Delegates to the NFLU convention here charged that the system is leading to "exploitation of both the American and Mexican national farm workers."

Accusing U. S. officials of deliberate deception, NFLU Educational Director Ernesto Galarza said they claimed that the agreement provides for importation of Mexican workers only where local labor is not available. "What is happening," he declared, "is that we have a new word, 'availability,' in the English language, subject to 15 or more interpretations."

He charged that the California Dept. of Farm Placement would certify that local workers were "not available" in a certain locality but it would not say they were "not available at 65c an hour." He exhibited a labor contract between a Mexican worker and the Coachella Valley Farms Assn., which was also signed by a Mexican vice-consul and a U. S. government representative, calling for a wage of \$2.50 per 100 pounds for picking cotton and 65c an hour for ordinary farm labor.

"Yet that contract was signed," Galarza said, on Nov. 2, 1949, one month after you won that strike for a cotton-picking wage of \$3 per 100 pounds. Moreover, the weekly report of the California Employment Service shows wages in Riverside County then were up to \$1 an hour for some crops. The minimum was 65c."

Wrong Again

There were more strikes in 1949 than in any other year in history, except 1946, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This explodes one of the silliest of reactionary fables: that the Taft-Hartley Act has some connection with stopping strikes.

Of course, the men who wrote the Taft-Hartley Act had quite another purpose in view. The Act was written to destroy free labor unions and to put them back in the position that they occupied under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations.

The drafters of the Taft-Hartley Act were confident that we would suffer a period of great unemployment after World War II. So were the Communists. This expected unemployment, together with the Taft-Hartley Act, without a doubt would have so crippled organized labor that drastic wage cuts would have taken place.

It is interesting that the same reactionaries who drafted the Taft-Hartley Act have continuously attacked the Government farm price support program. This again duplicates the policy of the administrations after World War I.

After that war, unions were crushed and the farmers were reduced to a subsistence level of income. This situation was maintained until passage of Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act and the Wagner Act, together with passage of Roosevelt's first farm subsidy program.

Incidentally, it is curious that the reactionaries who constitute the Taft-Byrd Republican-Dixiecrat bloc in Congress continue to predict depression and unemployment in face of all of the industrial and agricultural statistics which, month after month, contradict the Taft-Byrd line.—(LLPE).

Fight Monopolies

Washington.—Sec. of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced Jan. 23 that the national advisory committee which he has appointed to ease the pains of fighting monopolies has sent out questionnaires to labor unions and groups representing big and little business and farm organizations.

Sawyer urged all those receiving the questionnaires to "take advantage of the opportunity of presenting constructive suggestions for strengthening our competitive system of free enterprise."

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EDITORIALS

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

No longer is the election of 1950 ahead of us. We are now nearing the closing of the most important period of this year's election for it is now we must choose and induce men or women whom we desire to be elected to file their petitions in order that their names may appear on the ballot of the coming primary election, which will be held early in June.

At the June primary we will select candidates for county and state officials. We also will name candidates for every seat in the Assembly and for one-half of the seats in the State Senate. We also nominate candidates for every seat in the House of Representatives and one of our two United States Senators. Unless you have the right kind of candidates in the primary you cannot even nominate the kind of candidates you may desire to have elected to office. For this reason the primary election in June is even more important than the general election which follows in November.

There still remain a couple months for candidates to file petitions. Then when the primary election comes it usually requires a heavy vote to win the nomination. In past years a light vote under our cross filing system has often resulted in machine politicians getting both nominations at the primary and leaving the voters nothing to choose between when the final election came. To prevent this from happening in any case every voter should make it a rule never to fail to vote at the primary for then is when it is decided whom you will have the privilege of voting for at the final election in November.

CONVICTION OF HISS

When the news that Alger Hiss had been convicted on two of the counts against him there were millions of people who learned of the outcome of this trial with mingled feelings.

About the only witness against Hiss was Whittaker Chambers, who testified that he had received government documents from Hiss, which he turned over to a Russian spy ring. In other words, it was the man who actually committed the crime, according to his own testimony, who testified that Hiss helped him do it. He also testified he had committed perjury.

A government or a court which will use a perjurer as their only witness to railroad an accused man to the penitentiary, seems to have very queer ideas of justice. Let us hope that Hiss gets a squarer deal when he presents his case to the higher courts.

What makes the Hiss case smell so bad is that it is plainly a part of the wide-spread campaign to smear the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, since Hiss was a trusted assistant of our late President.

Evidently the only man wanted in this case is Hiss. Although Chambers was the man who committed the crime, according to his own testimony, nothing is done to punish him. He goes free, while the man he says gave him the means to commit the crime is sent to the penitentiary. What kind of justice and fair play is this? It is like setting a murderer free because he swears that another man gave him the knife he did it with.

WHY EISENHOWER?

Ever since our last war ended in 1945 the bulk of the kept press of the country has given a lot of space to building up Eisenhower for a Presidential candidate. Nobody seems to know where Eisenhower stands on the leading issues of our day. When he does speak his utterances are often disappointing. It does not even seem to be known what political party he really wants to function in, or would fit into. Every now and then a group of Republicans starts a boom for him as the nominee of their party and before that gets cold another group of Democrats is booming him as the nominee to head their party. Invariably Eisenhower is presented as a candidate who would be certain to be elected.

Eisenhower has been boomed so much that an inquiring mind can hardly help asking why all this booming? Might it be that big business interests want him to be President, and if so, why? It is the big business press that is continually intimating that he would win hands down as the candidate of either party, if he were nominated for President. But would he be so sure about being elected? The fact that he was a good general in the field of battle does not necessarily guarantee that he would be a good President. His political leadership in North Africa, France and Germany, after these were conquered, certainly was not so outstanding.

Why should common people vote for Eisenhower? when they don't know what he stands for?

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT?

No. 5 of a series compiled by the American Federation of Labor.

T-H HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR UNIONS TO ACT TOGETHER AS A LABOR MOVEMENT

Organized labor is more than a mere aggregate of individual unions. The unions as a group constitute a labor movement in which each tries to assist the growth and effectiveness of the others.

In a personal way this philosophy lies behind the individual unionist's decision not to act as a strikebreaker. It also means that he will refuse to deliver materials to or from a strike-bound plant or utilize the plant's products either as a consumer or as a worker at his own job.

To the framers of Taft-Hartley, any organized action of this type comes under the category "secondary boycott" and has been completely prohibited. According to the law, a union cannot engage in any of the following activities to help another union:

- (1) It cannot call a strike among its members even if the union it wishes to help is located in the same plant.
- (2) It cannot refuse to carry materials in or products from a strike-bound plant.
- (3) It cannot refuse to process or handle materials or products coming from or going to a strike-bound plant.

These prohibitions apply even when two locals of the same international union are involved. Members of a union in one locality cannot take any action to help their fellow members in another local of the same union. Yet the interests of the workers are vitally affected by the issues involved.

As the Molders report: "This law makes it impossible for a union on strike to control work being made by their members in other shops. The law compels union members to work on materials coming from factories which have been struck by members of their own organization."

Moreover, the law forces unions to pass through a picket line established by other unions. It also prevents unions from establishing a picket line if one of the reasons for the picket line can be classed as a "secondary boycott." The NLRB has recently ruled (In the Matter of Klassen & Hodgson) that the "free speech" provision of the law which protects employers' "free speech" does not protect unions' "free speech" (picket line) in secondary boycott cases.

Contrast these restrictions with the freedom allowed employers under similar circumstances. Confronted with a strike, any employer may induce other employers to lock out their employees,

THE NLRB LEGAL MIND AT WORK

This is part of the language used by the NLRB in deciding whether it was lawful for union members carrying truthful signs to conduct peaceful picketing in public places.

"Our dissenting colleagues apparently do not believe that Section 8(b) (1) (A) would be substantially duplicated if Section 8(c) were read into Section 8(b) (4) (A) because temporary injunctive relief under Section 10(1) was not available against Section 8(b) (1) (A) conduct as it is against Section 8(b) (1) (A) conduct, and because no civil suit by an injured party could be brought under Section 303 of Title III for damages sustained as a consequence of acts described as unlawful which also constitute unfair labor practices under Section 8(b) (4) (A)."

In the matter of: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Wadsworth Building Co., Inc., and Klassen and Hodgson, Inc., Case No. 17-CC-1, Decision and Order, p. 11, footnote 39.

may ask other employers to handle his work during the strike, or in any other way may seek allies in the dispute without running the risk of any penalty whatsoever.

The secondary boycott section of the law effectively prevents a union from protecting its own standards of employment. A union cannot, for example, exert any pressure against a low-wage non-union employer whose low standards enable him to undercut his fair-wage union competitor. In some cases, the law forces union workers to subsidize non-union plants by accepting and processing their products rather than the products from a union plant.

An actual case involving this relationship has involved the Coopers International Union. The union reports as follows:

"The Taft-Hartley law has hurt our union considerably regarding secondary boycotts because many of our co-operation companies buy finished material from other plants in order to complete the barrels. In the past our agreements covering the assembly plants contained a clause whereby the employer agreed to purchase only union-made staves and heading. The employer contends now that we cannot have that section in the contracts and our members have to accept non-union staves and heading which are in competition with union-made staves and heading."

In a more recent decision (In the Matter of Osterink Construction Co.) the NLRB ruled that it was unlawful for a Building Trades Council to keep the name of an employer who refused to hire A. F. of L. labor on its "Unfair List." The fact that this unfair list served simply as an expression of the union's views concerning this employer was considered irrelevant under the Taft-Hartley law.

This denial of long-established practices cuts deep into the sense of fraternity that is the spirit of the labor movement. Forcing a unionist to cross a picket line strikes at the heart of union ethics.

There can be no doubt that this part of the law has reduced the effectiveness of strike action in many cases. The International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union relates the following case in which the secondary boycott provision delayed the prompt settlement of a strike:

"The secondary boycott has hurt our organization in the following manner. Life magazine publishes its western edition in Los Angeles. The electrotype shells are made in Chicago and are airmailed to Los Angeles where they are completed. Prior to the Taft-Hartley law we had a strike in Los Angeles and the publisher gave in after five days as we stopped the making of the electrotype shells in Chicago."

"This year the same set of circumstances came up and we were not able to stop the making of the shells in Chicago and instead had

Bits Of Humor

A mountaineer led his overgrown son into the school room and announced: "This here boy's arter larnin'. What's your bill o' fare?"

Teacher: "Our school, sir, teaches arithmetic, reading, spelling, algebra and trigonometry."

Mountaineer: "That'll do, load him up with trigger-nometry; he's the only pore shot in the family."

Speeder: "Was I driving too fast?"

Traffic Cop: "Not exactly. You were flying too low."

"Pop, what does it mean when it says a man attends a convention as a delegate-at-large?"

"That means his wife wasn't along."

Store Detective: "Why do you insist on doing all your shoplifting in this store?"

Unruffled Lady: "Where else could I find such bargains?"

Happiness isn't so much a matter of position as it is disposition.

Girls used to wear unmentionables—now they wear nothing to speak of.

Most folks know how to say nothing, but few of them know when.

Taffic Cop: "Listen, lady, didn't you hear my whistle?"

Young Thing: "Yes, but you're wasting your time; I'm engaged."

Mary: "Do you think we will ever have a woman President?"

Susie: "No, of course not. A President has to be at least 35 years old."

"How do you keep your children out of the cookie jar?"

"I lock the pantry door and hide the key under the cake of soap in the bathroom."

Reader: "Do you make up these jokes yourself?"

Editor: "Yep, out of my head."

Reader: "You must be."

After a long course of treatments had failed, the masseuse sighed to her plump patient: "We can't fight fate. After all, there's a destiny which shapes our ends."

Two hollow-eyed, bleak-looking Scots were discussing the wild party of the night before. "D'ye ken," asked one, "that Mac fell in the river on his way home last night?"

"Ye dinna mean tae say he was drowned?" inquired his friend.

"Na, na," replied the first, "not drowned . . . but sadly diluted!"

to complete the entire plate which was shipped by air-freight to Los Angeles. It took six weeks before the publisher gave in to our demands. Had we been able to invoke our struck work clause we would have won the strike in one week as previously."

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon, preceding date of publication. The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

EDWARDS WINS RADIO ACCLAIM

(State Fed. Release)

Frank Edwards, crack liberal newscaster sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, is winning national acclaim among radio listeners.

Top tribute last week came from Variety, the famed show business paper, which praised the selection of Edwards by

the AFL, and lauded his nightly analysis as "refreshing" in an era of "right-to-center" slanting by virtually all commentators.

The hard-bitten show journal is noted for its caustic reviews of stage, screen and radio. Thus, the Edwards tribute was comparable to rave notices in commercial dailies.

Meanwhile two new radio outlets appeared for California fans of the Edwards program.

Station KFMV-FM, Hollywood, and Station KWIK, Burbank, now carry the 15-minute review of daily events at 7 p. m., Monday through Friday. Both stations are owned and operated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL.

The complete California outlet schedule follows:

San Francisco — KFRC, 10:15, Mon. through Fri.

Los Angeles—KHJ, 10:15, Mon. through Fri.

Hollywood — KFMV-FM, 7:00, Mon. through Fri.

Burbank — KWIK, 7:00, Mon. through Fri.

Sacramento—KXOA, 10:15, Mon. Wed.-Fri.

San Diego — KGB, 10:15, Mon. Wed.-Fri.

Labor's Monopoly

The sloganeers of organized industry are at it again and this time their pet phrase is "Organized labor is a monopoly." It's a neat phrase—one that slips off the tongue easily at Rotary and Kiwanis Club meetings. It looks good in print, too, to those who don't want to play fair with unions. The fact that it's phony doesn't seem to bother those who use it. — CIO News.

Monopolistic Coincidence

Isn't it a peculiar coincidence that all the nation's steel producers chose the same week to raise their prices—and all by the same amount—\$4 a ton? We're backing Sen. O'Mahoney's request for a congressional investigation. The steel price rise is an example of how monopoly works against the public interest.—Trainmen News, unaffiliated.

Labor's League for Political Education

The LLPE campaign is on. The response from the membership is not up to par at this date. Brothers and Sisters, this is a very important issue to all of us. The \$2 contribution now will help to insure an even break in the future. All unions are facing a bitter struggle if we find ourselves faced with living and working under the restrictions of the Taft-Hartley Act. We must elect men to office who will give labor a square deal. The following item gives you a breakdown on how your contribution is expended.

LABOR'S LEAGUE TO DISTRIBUTE FUNDS TO STATE UNITS ABOUT MARCH 1

About March 1, Labor's League for Political Education will begin sending to state LLPE units their shares of campaign funds it is collecting.

Workers are making \$2 voluntary contributions to Labor's League for the 1950 Congressional campaign. All money to be used by Labor's League in the campaign is contributed voluntarily.

The contributions are sent to the national LLPE office in Washington, where they are processed according to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

T-H provides that workers' organizations must raise money voluntarily for Congressional political campaigns. No union funds may be used for that purpose. And there are strict regulations concerning records of the voluntary contributions.

Half of the money voluntarily contributed in each state will be sent back to that state. The other half goes into a national fund to be used wherever it will do the most good.

About March 1, the states' half of contributions made up to that time will be sent to the states. The fund campaign got under way about two months ago.

After the initial distribution of money, states will receive their half of additional funds collected the first of each month.

President Asks Excise Tax Cut

Washington.—President Truman recommended that Congress reduce some excise taxes but otherwise made no recommendations for an increase or cut in personal income levies in a special message.

Mr. Truman threatened to veto any reduction that was not balanced by the closing of tax loopholes to make up for the revenue lost.

Most working people would benefit by reduction or elimination of the excise taxes. The AFL favors such a move.

"I believe," the President wrote, "that reductions are most urgently needed in the excise taxes on transportation of property, transportation of persons, long-distance telephone and telegraph communications and the entire group of retail excises, including such items as toilet preparations, luggage and handbags."

He urged Congress to raise \$1,000,000,000 in additional revenue, chiefly by increasing the tax rates of larger corporations.

To business in the lower bracket, \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, the President offered a tax cut to equal the increase which he said should be imposed on all corporations whose income exceeds \$50,000 a year.

Thus the major burden of the proposed new levies would fall on the bigger companies, as Mr. Truman suggested only two other media, both comparatively minor, to share the load. These were estates and gifts.

The President specified loopholes in five fields, which he said should be closed in order to raise the money that would be lost to the government by any reduction of excise taxes. He listed them as follows:

1. The excessive depletion exemptions now enjoyed by oil and mining interests; (2) the tax exemptions accorded to educational institutions that engage in private business enterprises; (3) similar exemptions enjoyed by charitable trust funds "used as a cloak for speculative business ventures"; (4) the "quirk" of law that has enabled all insurance companies to escape income taxes since 1946; (5) the motion picture industry, in which some producers "might escape as much as two-thirds of the tax they should pay" by creating temporary corporations that are dissolved after making one film.

Not long after the message reached Capitol Hill it was apparent that it would be one of the most bitterly debated Presidential proposals of this session Mr. Truman was threatened with important resistance against some of the increases he asked, even from within his own party.

Big Insurance Aids Doctors

Are insurance companies spending "dividend money" in their campaign against national health insurance? The House Committee on Lobbying is looking into this question. The investigation follows announcement of a joint insurance company-American Medical Association advertising drive against health insurance.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch comments:

"The committee . . . has information about promises of insurance firms to contribute to the advertising campaign which the AMA is planning. The companies, it is said, will mail propaganda pamphlets to their policyholders and otherwise participate. . . .

"Will the companies be spending their policyholders' money in such a campaign? Especially in the mutual companies, would this money not go to the policyholders in the form of dividends if it were not spent in behalf of the AMA?"

"The question of how to pay for adequate medical care is so important that it deserves widespread discussion. But such discussion ought to be promoted on a high ethical plane—especially by those who feel they have a direct, cash interest at stake."—(LLPE.)

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Monterey Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, 896 Bellomy Av., Santa Clara; phone AXminster 6-3625. Office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 896—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 610 Lighthouse, Pacific Grove; Sec., A. H. Thompson, 391 Prescott St., Monterey, phone 4745.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., Chas. M. Osterloh, 230 Walnut St., phone 2-1792; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Geo. L. Rice, P. O. Box 354; Carmel; phone 1058-W. Office, 315 Alvarado; phone, 6734.

BRICK MASONS 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 6745; Rec. Sec., Geo. Houda, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 3715.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Grubbs, 76 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, Rec. Sec., Harry Foster Box 424, Marina, phone Mont. 7002; Bus. Agt., Fred S. Miller, 440 Palo Verde, phone 6113. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey; phone 6744. Mailing address, P. O. Box 611, Monterey. Office hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., Eddie Capon, 709 Eardley Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6810; Exec. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Earl A. Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone CYpress 3-0253; Rec. Sec., R. Robinson, 66 Via Chular, Mont., 6436. Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYpress 5-3849.

CALIF. BUILDING & CONSTR. TRADES COUNCIL—Pres., Frank A. Lawrence, Secy-Treas., Lee Lator, Main office, 474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3, Underhill 3-0363. Monterey vice-pres., L. T. Long, 117 Lighthouse Ave., Pacific Grove.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone Sutter 1-2838. District Vice-Pres., Thomas A. Small, Office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6984.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne St., Pres., W. T. Evans, Seaside; Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson St., phone 3888; Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, phone 6744 or 6726. Office at Carpenters Hall, phone 6726.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 7:30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Pres., E. E. Winters, 381 Central Ave., phone 6035; Sec-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone Monterey 7622.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at Monterey Moose Hall, 8:00 p.m. Pres., D. B. Crow, 243 Pacific St., phone 3356; Fin. Sec., Andy Lazer; Bus. Agt., Leroy Hasty, phone 4632.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Salinas. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6398. Main office, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco, phone Underhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS—Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joseph Perry, 1 Lila Road, phone 4276. Sec., Roy Humbricht, 122 18th St., Pacific Grove, phone 9164. Bus. Agt., Les Caveny, Box 215, Seaside, phone 8023. Headquarters: 320 Hoffman Ave., phone 8571.

FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Thomas P. Flores, 628 Lilly St.; Sec. and Bus. Agt., John Crivello, 327 Franklin St., phone 7713. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 3126.

LABORERS 680—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m. Pres., C. J. DeMent, Secy., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142, phone 2-0215. Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, c/o Building Trades Council, phone 6744.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Bender, Hilby St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4820. Sec-Treas., Dean S. Seelert, 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Salinas 7674.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Emmet J. Wood, 230 Bentley, Pacific Grove, phone 6564; Sec., Doris Lake, 404 Park Ave., Pacific Grove.

MUSICIANS 616—Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter, 2 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Don Snell, 161 Lighthouse, phone 8045; Bus. Agt., Lin Murray, 296 Alvarado St., phone 9266. Sec., Don B. Forster, 140 Forest Ave., phone 6166. Office, 140 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6166.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 22279—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland. Pres., Chas. L. Waite, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland, phone Olympic 2-3102. Sec-Treas., Jean Johnson, 5463 Claremont Ave., Oakland, phone Olympic 3-0720.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., Fred G. Zahner, P. O. Box 692, Seaside; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., J. L. Bolin, Box 892, Monterey, phone Monterey 9740. Office phone 6744.

PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS 337—Meets 1st Friday at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Ingram, Sec-Treas., Don Williams, phone 3181. Bus. Rep., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142. Office c/o Alvarado St., phone 6744.

PLUMBERS 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Hawthorne & Prescott, at 8 p.m. Pres., Paul Masuen, Carmel, phone 2712; Sec., Edward Weiner, 20 Via Encina, Monterey, phone 2-1310; Bus. Agt., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 7002; office phone 6744.

POST OFFICE CLERKS 1292—Meets every other month, Rm. 6, P. O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m., Room 6, P. O. Bldg., Pres., David "Bud" Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. O.; phone 9213; Sec., Dick Miller, 781 Prescott, phone 6292; Bus. Agent Art Hamill, 1034 Hellam, phone 2-0420. (Mail address, Local 1292, Post Office, Monterey, Calif.)

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Wm. Powell, 1027 Madrone St., Seaside, phone 21266.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbol, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenhower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 6744.

TEACHERS (Monterey County) 457—Meets on call. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 7622.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P. O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Thursday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 24 Paloma, phone Salinas 5653; Sec., Peter A. Andrade, 274 E. Alisal St.; Bus. Agt., Glenn Wilkerson, Office, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey, phone 2-0124.

Truman, Sidewalk Super

Washington.—AFL members at work on the White House reconstruction job have the nation's most distinguished "sidewalk superintendent."

He is President Truman.

From the beginning, Mr. Truman has been interested in restoring the White House and resisted proposals to tear it down. He has surprised workmen, foremen and ordinary construction superintendents by turning up at their elbows asking questions about the work.

"After all," reports the New York Times, "he used to live in the house until it threatened to collapse on him and his family."

AFL Convention Calendar

(Following is a list of conventions scheduled for this year by National and International Unions and State Federations of Labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. This list is not final nor complete. Additions will be announced later. Eastern State Federation Conventions have been deleted from the list.)

| Date, 1950 | Organization | Place |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Apr. 24 | State, County and Municipal Employees | Omaha, Nebr. |
| May 1 | Building Service Employees Int. Union | Seattle, Wash. |
| May 1 | Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers' Int. Union | New York, N.Y. |
| May 1 | United Wall Paper Craftsmen & Workers | New York, N.Y. |
| May 1 | Order of Railway Conductors of America | Chicago, Ill. |
| May 4 | Upholsterers' Int. Union of N. America | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| May 8 | Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| May 8 | Master, Mates and Pilots of America | New Orleans, La. |
| May 15 | Int. Plate, Printers, Die Stampers, etc. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| May 15 | Jewelry Workers International Union | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| May 23 | Int. Ladies' Garment Workers Union | Atlantic City, N. J. |
| *May | Women's Auxiliaries of Labor | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| June 1 | Colorado State Federation of Labor | Denver, Colo. |
| June 19 | Glass Bottle Blowers' Association | Columbus, Ohio |
| June 19 | Int. Glove Workers Union of America | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| June 19 | Oregon State Federation of Labor | Undecided |
| June 19 | United Textile Workers of America | New York, N. Y. |
| *June | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers | Cleveland, Ohio |
| June 26 | Texas State Federation of Labor | San Antonio, Texas |
| July 17 | Stove Mounters' Int. Union | Louisville, Ky. |
| Aug. 7 | Idaho State Federation of Labor | Coeur d'Alene, Ida. |
| Aug. 14 | National Assn. of Special Del. Messengers | Omaha, Nebr. |
| Aug. 14 | International Brotherhood Pulp, Sulphite, etc. | Portland, Ore. |
| Aug. 14 | Int. Alliance of Theatrical, Stage Emp. | Detroit, Mich. |
| Aug. 21 | Utah State Federation of Labor | Richfield, Utah |
| Aug. 21 | American Federation of Teachers | Detroit, Mich. |
| Aug. 21 | Bro. of Railroad Signalmen of America | Hamilton, Ont. Can. |
| Aug. 21 | Int. Photo Engravers Union | Detroit, Mich. |
| Aug. 21 | Nat'l Federation of Post Office Clerks | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Aug. 26 | Nevada State Federation of Labor | Ely, Nev. |
| Aug. 28 | American Fed. of Government Employees | Omaha, Nebr. |
| Sept. 4 | Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, etc. | Detroit, Mich. |
| *Sept. | Bro. of Railway Carmen of America | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Sept. 4 | National Ass'n of Letter Carriers | Seattle, Wash. |
| Sept. 5 | United Brotherhood Carpenters & Joiners | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| Sept. 5 | Int. Association Fire Fighters | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Sept. 10 | Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters | New York, N. Y. |
| Sept. 11 | Metal Trades Department | Undecided |
| Sept. 11 | Nebraska State Federation of Labor | Omaha, Nebr. |
| Sept. 11 | Railway Patrolmen's Int'l Union | Chicago, Ill. |
| Sept. 11 | Nat'l Association Postal Supervisors | Washington, D. C. |
| Sept. 11 | Int. Ass'n Operative Plasterers, etc. | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Sept. 11 | Int. Union United Cement, Lime, etc. | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Sept. 11 | Int. Union Chemical Workers | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| Sept. 13 | United Ass'n Journeymen & Apprentices | Atlantic City, N.J. |
| Sept. 14 | Arizona State Federation of Labor | Douglas, Ariz. |
| Sept. 18 | Int. Stereotypers & Electrotypers, etc. | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Sept. 20 | Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen | Miami, Beach, Fla. |
| Oct. or Nov. | Air Line Pilots Association | Chicago, Ill. |
| *Oct. | Ass'n Air Line Dispatchers | Chicago, Ill. |
| Oct. 6 | New Mexico State Federation of Labor | Carlsbad, N. M. |
| Oct. 9 | California State Federation of Labor | Santa Barbara, Calif. |
| Oct. 16 | Int. Brotherhood Electrical Workers | Miami, Fla. |
| Oct. 23 | Int. Association Sheet Metal Workers | Chicago, Ill. |
| *Oct. | American Federation of Millers | Undecided |

*Date not definitely set.

A Gompers Stamp on Every AFL Envelope

Kansas City, Mo.—A Samuel Gompers commemoration postage stamp on every piece of mail that leaves a Kansas City AFL union office in 1950. That is the goal AFL unions here have set for themselves. They are planning to purchase a year's supply of stamps when they go on sale Jan. 27. The Central Labor Union is asking all AFL unions to pool their purchases through the central body, which has appropriated \$1000 out of its treasury to buy stamps for resale to small locals. The stamps carry the likeness of the AFL founder, whose 100th birthday anniversary is being honored throughout 1950.

Frisco Factory Jobs

San Francisco.—Factory employment in the San Francisco bay industrial area increased from 97,300 in November to 99,700 in December. Gains in iron, steel and sugar refining, following work stoppages, more than offset the seasonal decrease in canning. The current figure, however, is 11% below that of December, 1948. In California as a whole manufacturing employment fell from 711,300 in November to 705,000 in December.

The Atlantic & Pacific grocery chain, recently indicted for violating anti-trust laws, owns 6000 stores.

In 1949, 570,000 oil burners were installed in the U. S.

Rob Benefits From Jobless

Los Angeles.—Beating workers out of their unemployment compensation benefits has become a science in southern California.

The "scientist" in this case is one Ed McCarthy, a suave young man who appears eager to get ahead. His sponsor is the Motor Truck Assn. of Southern California, which represents at least 65 per cent of the trucking companies in this part of the state.

Collaborator in the plan, it was reported here, is the California State Dept. of Employment. McCarthy quoted one of its officials as saying he "thought that setting the plan up on a more or less industry-wide basis was ideal."

McCarthy said his plan was devised to meet this problem: a worker would "get himself fired," take another job, get "burned up after a few days and quit"; then he would apply for compensation, which would be charged not against the short-term employer but against the long-term employer, thus upping the amount the latter would have to pay into the unemployment fund.

The plan: poll all "pink slips," screen all unemployment claimants, investigate all quittings and contest them wherever possible.

In fact, McCarthy said, it's not always necessary to contest a claim outright to get a worker disqualified. "The base period employer can make a job offer to the former employee, and the ex-employee has to accept or be disqualified," he added.

"But it has to be a comparable job, doesn't it?" he was asked.

"Oh, no. Maybe a man has been making \$300, but if a like job in the area pays only \$200 and he is offered \$200, he must accept."

The result? In less than two years McCarthy has "secured the disqualification" of 76 per cent of the employees he has contested.

McCarthy, Assn. Pres. Al Pearson said, "is the outstanding expert on unemployment compensation in the country."

It's Boredom, Not Low Pay

Louisville, Ky.—It's boredom and not pork chops that is causing all the trouble between labor and management these days.

At least that's the view of Vice Pres. Fred Smith of the William Powell Valve Co. of Cincinnati.

Men who work on production lines get bored because their jobs do not keep their minds occupied, Smith told a meeting of the Louisville Area Assn. of Management. This, he said, causes "labor trouble."

"If you look closely you will see that plants using mass production techniques have the most labor trouble," Smith declared. "On the other hand, places that still use a large number of craftsmen have the least trouble with strikes and other disturbances."

"And as mass production spreads, boredom will spread, too."

THIS MEAN YOU?

New voters and those who didn't vote in 1948 must register before April 28 in order to vote in the important primary election.

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Strange Facts About Polio

POLIO IS NOT LIMITED TO ANY AGE GROUP

THE ANDRES CHILDREN, LIKE THOUSANDS STRICKEN IN 1949, WERE ALL HELPED TOWARD RECOVERY BY THE MARCH OF DIMES

POLIO IS THOUGHT TO BE AS OLD AS CIVILIZATION ITSELF

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BAS RELIEFS REVEAL FIGURES WITH WITHERED LIMBS

DEPICTING—MANY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES BELIEVE—VICTIMS OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

SEARCH OF DIMES RESEARCH PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN WORLD WAR II. A BY-PRODUCT OF ITS RESEARCH CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VACCINE FOR JAPANESE & ENCEPHALITIS. A DISEASE WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE THREATENED OUR ARMED FORCES DURING THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN

Join the March of Dimes Jan. 16-31



Jobs Cause Slow Death

At least one out of every ten diseases which the worker or farmer suffers is an occupational disease. That is, it arises out of his work or in the course of it. It may be due to exposure to the poisonous vapors of a chemical like carbon tetrachloride, or of a metal like lead or cadmium. It may be due to breathing a dust like hard rock dust as in mining or the silica-containing dust in potteries and foundries.

Occupational illness may be caused by great pressures, as in deep sea diving or "caisson" work in tunnels. It is a danger in high temperature work, as with blast furnaces in steel mills, X-rays, radioactive materials, or thousands of other materials and conditions of work may produce illness on the job.

KNOW NEW DANGERS?

Practically all the old industrial diseases like silicosis and lead and mercury poisonings are still common today. And as industrial processes change, new health hazards are created daily. Today the worker in a metal plant must watch out for deadly X-rays from the machine which takes X-rays of metal welds. The printing plant worker must be careful of the radioactive static eliminator now installed in modern printing presses.

The farmer must handle with great care the powerful new insecticides and other chemicals. The worker in a petroleum refinery must be protected against cancer-producing chemicals that result from the newer methods of cracking oil. Many of the most deadly hazards give no warning, they cause no pain at first, they often cannot be seen or smelled. But they may kill in a few hours or in a few years.

Hundreds of thousands of cases of occupational diseases occur in the U. S. every year. Many of these result in death—some quickly like carbon monoxide poisoning and others more slowly like silicosis and its partner, tuberculosis. This suffering and death is needless, because all occupational diseases are preventable. Why, then, do they still occur? There are three reasons:

IT COSTS MONEY!

1. Protection of the worker against occupational hazards costs money; it may require expensive ventilating equipment or provision of medical and nursing services. Too often the employer will not provide these unless he is forced to do so by the worker through his union, or by governmental order, or is convinced that the measure will save him money.

NEW DANGERS UNKNOWN

2. Many new deadly materials and processes are introduced into industry before their effects on man are known. Even the employer himself may not know of the danger of a chemical until it has hurt someone. This harm can be prevented if new materials or processes are studied scientifically and released only after it is known how to handle them safely.

WORKERS IGNORANT

3. The worker himself is too often ignorant of the materials and

processes with which he works. The unions, until very recently, have not been significantly alert to the dangers of occupational disease. Most unions, even today, do not make use of the public industrial health or hygiene department in their own city or state.

What should the workers do about this?

1. In every plant, the union should have an active health and safety committee which inspects the working conditions of the plant regularly for both accident and disease hazards. This committee should educate the union membership about health and safety on the job (industrial hygiene). Information can be obtained from the union's medical department, if there is one, or from the public industrial hygiene department.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

2. The union should include in its contract demands, safeguards against hazardous materials and processes, and adequate medical, nursing, and safety services in the plant.

3. The union, or the individual worker or farmer (if he doesn't have a union), should make use of the industrial hygiene department in his city or state. In every state and in a few cities, there are now public agencies responsible for protecting the health of the worker. In most places, these agencies are in the department of public health, but in New York and Massachusetts they are in the state department of labor, and in Illinois there are units in both the health and labor departments.

These agencies have skilled physicians, engineers, chemists, nurses and other technicians. They can come into your plant and investigate hazards to health on your job, if your union requests them to do so, or if your employer requests them to do so. They can see to it that the employer installs adequate safeguards.

Today most of the public agencies are too small, do not have strong enough powers of enforcement and sometimes are too company-minded. However, they can be strengthened and made to serve the people who work if the workers and farmers properly utilize them and demand that they be given adequate appropriations and legal powers to carry out their work.

Do you always take the same street on your way to work? No, says the California Highway Patrol. It's actually a different street at night, or when foggy or raining. If you treat it the same at all times you are letting yourself wide open for an accident.

Big Portland Store Puts Heat on Leading Daily

Portland, Ore.—This city's largest department store, Meier & Frank, is cracking down financially on the one Portland daily paper that dared to report the store had been found guilty of unfair labor practices.

The Portland paper placing the freedom of the press above the claims of its biggest advertiser was the Oregonian. As a result, Meier & Frank cut its Oregonian advertising to one page a day, as against five pages in the other Portland daily, the Oregon Journal, and cancelled 14 pages of what it calls "Friday surprise" advertising already set in type.

Neither the Oregonian nor the Journal covered the NLRB hearings last fall when store employees testified they had been repeatedly questioned by management concerning union membership and activity since a renewed AFL drive to organize the store started two years ago. They also testified they had been subjected to surveillance and shadowing both inside and outside the huge store.

The Oregonian printed the findings of the NLRB, announced in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, after Democratic National Committee-man Monroe Sweetland charged that news of the hearings was being suppressed.

Company executives accused at the hearings of intimidating employees included Store Supt. Swanson, former FBI chief in Portland.

The struggle to organize the big store has been going on for more than a decade, Sec. Fred Dixon of the Oregon State Council of Retail Clerks declared. For years, he said, Meier & Frank has been firing workers who dared to sign union cards.

Gas Tank Safety

A large step forward in public safety is seen in the addition of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas) provisions in the Health and Safety Code covering auto courts, resorts and auto and trailer parks, states Paul Scharrenberg, State Director of Industrial Relations.

Before these provisions were written into the Code, State inspectors were powerless to stop flagrant and dangerous violations of safe practices in the handling of LP-Gas except in places of employment. Now, however, the States jurisdiction in this respect is broadened.

The additions include regulations covering the location and use of vessels for storing LP-Gas to these vessels, and other safety requirements.

These provisions will be strictly enforced, and owners of auto courts, resorts and motels, and auto and trailer parks are urged to comply with them without delay.

For additional information write to the Division of Housing, 965 Mission street, San Francisco 3.

Ocean water covers about five-sevenths of the earth's surface.

State Fed. Holds Disability Talks

(State Fed. Release)

The second state conference for discussion of the proposed revision of the Permanent Disability Rating Schedule was held last Friday in the San Francisco Labor Temple under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor.

Approximately 100 delegates attended from all parts of the state. A similar Federation conference had previously been held in San Francisco in December.

Conference recommendations were made following discussions led by Charles P. Scully, Federation attorney.

The session was attended by officials of the state Industrial Accident Commission, who assured the audience that full consideration would be given the labor proposals.

The present Permanent Disability Rating Schedule was adopted in 1914.

Foresee Three New Health Laws

(State Fed. Release)

Washington political observers are agreed that whatever the fate of national health insurance legislation, the 81st Congress will pass medical bills providing for:

(1) Expansion of medical education and scholarships for medical and dental students and public health nurses.

(2) Medical examinations and physical checkups for all school children, whether in private or public schools.

(3) Full time county health units in communities where adequate medical facilities are lacking.

Discuss Future

Washington. — A F L education directors discussed the functions and services which the projected AFL Department of Education might be expected to perform when it is established. Establishment of the department was authorized at the St. Paul convention, with the Workers Education Bureau, under Director John Connors, as the nucleus.

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The NY Sun, Glad Its Gone

(State Fed. Release)

When Arnold Beichman, New York correspondent for the AFL News Service, recently wrote that the "New York Sun, an ultrarightist, vitriolically anti-labor journal died after living to an overripe old age of 117 years," he wasn't fooling.

The Sun died as it had lived in its late years, spewing hate and poison at the organized labor movement of the nation.

Official death occurred on January 4 when its journalistic functions were assumed by the New York World-Telegram of the Scripps-Howard chain.

Thomas W. Dewart, president and publisher of the Sun, blamed rising labor costs for the demise of his paper.

However, as Beichman wrote, "The Sun died because it had to die, just like the dinosaur or pterodactyl. The Sun died because in a city which four times voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, a city militantly pro-labor with several million union-minded wage-earners and family members, the Sun was an aging mistress undergoing unpleasant climacteric agonies."

Dewart himself issued the best post-mortem when he listed those things his sheet had constantly espoused. He included "free enterprise" and "sound money," but nary a mention of workers' rights or social reform.

Dewart boasted the Sun had fought many evils, but failed to cite industrial reaction or child labor exploitation. In fact, he failed to list a single crime of Big Business.

Historians should note the Sun opposed "paternalism" and the "welfare state."

Union Rose Parade

Los Angeles — Floats in next year's Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's day will sport union labels if the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has anything to say about it.

Local 116, Bro. of Painters, resolved that at a recent council meeting and Council Pres. Thomas Ranford promised: "We'll do something about it next year. The subject arose when council members pointed out that non-union men built all but one of the 77 floats in this year's parade. Sole exception was the float entered by the Bakery & Confectioners Intl. Union, and some non-union labor was even used on that one. Council members also vowed to have more unions represented in the 1951 edition of Pasadena's famed festival procession."

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Insurance Brokers Shed Big Tears

MAKE PLEA FOR "PRIVATE ENTERPRISE"

By GERALD L. PICKLE

According to news releases of January 19, 1950, the Insurance Brokers Exchange is worried about the competition of the State Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund with private insurance companies who write policies under which employers MUST, according to law, insure their employees against industrial injuries.

Certain speakers accused the State Fund of "unethical practices" in selling policies to employers. Nothing was said, however, about how the private carriers treat the workman who is injured, when he is in need of continued medical care. Apparently nothing was said about the "legal chiseling" of these companies in their efforts to get away from providing full compensation and complete medical care to workmen injured in the performance of their work.

Whether or not the practices of the private insurance companies towards the injured workmen could be considered "unethical" is a question. But there must be a considerable number of employers, who consider proper treatment and service for injured employees the most important part of industrial accident insurance, and are therefore changing their coverage from private companies to the State Fund.

SHORT SIGHTED POLICY

The Private Insurance Companies seem to have lost sight of the fact that the Workmen's Compensation Act was intended as PROTECTION FOR INJURED WORKERS, not for the fattening of insurance companies. On the contrary, it appears that these same companies are not content with normal profits but, are overzealous in their anxiety to get the injured workman back to work, and off the compensation roll, cutting off medical care and finally chiselling down on permanent disability settlements all at the expense of the disabled worker.

The short-sightedness of these insurance companies, in their cold and inhuman treatment of disabled workmen, is evidently driving business away and inasmuch as the law requires that workmen's compensation insurance is compulsory, employers are turning to the State Fund for this protection.

Further, the private Insurance Companies, through their powerful legislative lobby, strongly resisted efforts of the State Federation of Labor to have the Workmen's Compensation Act improved and clarified in such a manner as to remove some of the red tape and abuses, which would relieve the suffering and worry of disabled workers and their families.

The insurance lobby successfully defeated efforts to increase the amount of weekly industrial accident compensation, proposals for increased unemployment insurance benefits and disability unemployment insurance benefits.

Angered at this added and calculated opposition to efforts to improve the lot of the least fortunate workers, the California State Federation of Labor launched a boycott against Private Voluntary Disability Unemployment Insurance plans. That the boycott has been successful, is indicated by the frantic efforts of agents of insurance companies to persuade workers to stay with or sign up with private plans. It is expected that the boycott will stay on until the private insurance companies discontinue their opposition to liberalization of these essential compensation laws.

The American Federation of Labor is traditionally favorable to Private Enterprise, but when a Private "Enterprise" such as certain of the private insurance companies base their "enterprise" on the exploitation of suffering and misery of disabled workers, is it any wonder that workers and liberal employers turn to the state for Workers disability protection?

DAILY PAPERS REFUSE CLERK STRIKE ADS

Striking Safeway clerks and managing clerks in three Bay Area counties continued intensive efforts this week to tell the people of California of their fight against the union-smashing efforts of the giant chain.

The striking Safeway employees were meeting a series of rebuffs at the hands of the state's daily newspapers, many of whom were refusing even to sell advertising space to the Clerks to tell their story.

At the same time, however, they sent out appeals to members of Clerks' unions throughout the state urging them to spread the story of the Safeway strike throughout their communities.

The Clerks have been on strike in Contra Costa County since Sept. 18, in Alameda County since Oct. 27, and in San Francisco since Jan. 16.

Officials of the striking unions described Safeway's position in the disputes as "union-busting, pure and simple."

They point to statements of Safeway officials that "wage standards are sufficiently high" and that the Clerks' unions "have made some unreasonable demands."

These statements, union officials say, represent Safeway's basic purpose in attacking the Clerks, since the most effective way of resisting wage demands or cutting wages would be to weaken or destroy the Clerks' unions.

Safeway's refusal to bargain collectively with the unions as representatives of the managing clerks is merely one way of covering the company's real purpose and, at the same time, splitting off a substantial chunk of the unions' memberships.

Union officials argued that Safeway's statewide and nationwide operations increase the company's resources on which it is able to draw to continue its fight against the three Bay Area unions.

They urged union members throughout the state to take their patronage to other stores, where their dollars won't be used to carry on a union-smashing campaign.

While money wages of workers in manufacturing industries have risen from \$46.08 a week in 1944 to \$54.76 in 1949, real wages have dropped from \$36.72 to \$32.32, about 12%.



CHOSEN "MISS DELICIOUS"—The Washington State Apple Commission picked movie actress Alene Roberts as "Miss Delicious." Good taste, form, skin coloring and natural beauty were the attributes considered in the selection—of the girl, not the apple.

Readers Digest Echoes Big Biz

(State Fed. Release)

Recent labor charges that Readers Digest magazine was guilty of bellicose anti-labor prejudices were confirmed this week with publishing of the February monthly issue.

The Digest devotes its first 19 pages to a condensation of "The Road Ahead," newly written work of John T. Flynn, notorious labor-baiter and violent domestic foe of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Flynn is a fading apologist for 19th century, laissez faire capitalism, but the Digest paints him as a new, virile crusader against the terrors of the "welfare state."

The barrage on the interests of ordinary Americans continues on page 43 with the introduction of a distorted, juvenile attack on pre-paid medical service by Harold E. Stassen, a GOP reject, but still the hope of old-line Republicans for 1952.

In a concluding blow at the majority mind of the nation, the Digest presents on page 108 a trite, dull editorial directed against President Truman and the Fair Deal program.

Cotton Workers Earn Under 75c

(State Fed. Release)

Nearly 45 per cent of workers employed in cotton garment manufacturing plants earn less than 75 cents an hour, according to a survey recently made by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average factory worker in the five branches of the industry studied earned 83 cents an hour at straight-time rates. Workers making work pants and work shirts had the lowest wage levels, with a majority of the workers earning less than 75 cents.

In the men's dress shirts and nightwear branch, workers averaged 88 cents an hour. Other averages were: overalls and industrial garments, 83 cents; washable service apparel, 94 cents.

About 90 per cent of the workers in the industry are women, who averaged 81 cents, with 47 per cent earning less than 75 cents. Men averaged \$1.02, with less than one-fourth earning under 75 cents.

Workers in the south averaged 72 cents an hour, nearly two-thirds earning less than 75 cents. Highest wage levels were found in the Pacific Coast states, where the average was \$1.09, and only 13 per cent earned less than 75 cents. In the Middle Atlantic states the average was 95 cents. About one-fourth of the workers were under 75 cents.

RICH LOBBY BLOCKS CVA

Seattle.—A congressional probe of an asserted quarter-million dollar private power outlay in the past year to block creation of a Columbia Valley Authority was urged here by Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (D., Wash.) and labor and farm leaders.

Asked to investigate were Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and Rep. Frank Buchanan (D., Pa.), chairmen of Senate and House committees set up to look into lobbying activities.

Signers of the request in addition to Mitchell were Pres. E. M. Weston of the Washington Federation of Labor, Sec. James T. Marr of the Oregon Federation of Labor, CIO Regional Dir. Roy W. Atkinson, Washington Grange Master Henry P. Carstensen and Oregon Grange Master Morton Tompkins.

They charged that private utility front groups opposing CVA spent "at least \$250,000" during the past year to block the vast public power development.

LLPE in Louisiana

Hodge, La.—A unit of Labor's League for Political Education has recently been established in Hodge and Jonesboro.

Our Task to Raise World Standards

Washington — Labor's Monthly Survey of the AFL says that one of the most practical tasks of the newly-formed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is to raise living standards in other countries.

AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany says the goals of the world labor body are bread, freedom and peace.

The Monthly Survey shows in the accompanying chart the purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of a typical American worker's diet.

Assuming that it takes an average American worker 16 hours work to buy food for a family of four for one week, the Russian worker in 16 hours could learn only 13 percent (or about one-eighth) of this American family's diet.

Workers in Soviet Russia are worse off than in any other country. But in 8 other countries, the worker's hour of work will buy less than half as much food as in USA.

The result is that workers in these other countries buy foods that are either less nourishing or more monotonous than the American worker's food. Also, after paying for their food they have less money left to buy other necessities.

If the chart were shown in terms of foods workers normally buy in their own countries, some countries would be a few points higher, and Australia would be above USA because meat is more widely used and cheaper there; but the difference would not be significant. Low wage levels and low productivity account for low living standards.

The IFCTU recognizes the importance of economic development to raise living standards and provides the means through union organization and collective bargaining for workers to share justly in the increasing wealth resulting from improvements in farming and industry.

Steelhead Closes

Eureka.—Steelhead trout and salmon fishing on seven streams in four northwestern California counties comes to an end one hour after sunset, January 31, reports the Division of Fish and Game.

Closing one month ahead of other winter steelhead and salmon waters are the following streams:

Trinity County—Trinity river, mouth to junction with Coffee Creek; South Fork of Trinity, mouth to Forest Glen.

Del Norte County—Smith river, mouth to Patrick Creek; South Fork of Smith, mouth to Rock Creek; tide waters of all other Del Norte county coastal streams.

Siskiyou County—Salmon river, mouth to junction with South Fork; Scott river, mouth to Fort Jones-Greenview bridge.

Del Norte, Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties—Klamath river, mouth to Fall Creek.

Molders on Strike

Philadelphia.—Over 1,500 members of the Molders & Foundry Workers Intl. Union (AFL) went on strike against 32 plants in the Philadelphia-Camden area after contract talks were deadlocked. The old agreement expired Dec. 31. The strikers are demanding a 10c hourly wage increase, an improved welfare and pension plan and additional holidays.

DON'T shop at SAFEWAY

We ask your help

In the face of Safeway's enormous wealth and influence, we can only rely on the sense of fair play of every Californian.

We are on strike to win only what every other grocery store in three Bay Area counties already accords us: union wages, hours and conditions for all employees who do clerk's work.

Safeway wants to use non-union employees to do clerk's work under non-union conditions. Safeway wants to exclude some part of our members from contract protection they have had for the past 12 years. Safeway wants to deny some of us the right to bargain collectively through unions of our own choosing. We say this is union-busting, pure and simple.

We don't believe fair-minded Californians will let Safeway use your dollars to smash our unions and break down our families' standard of living. That's why we make this public appeal—to YOU.

Striking Safeway Clerks

SAN FRANCISCO
C. H. Jinkerson, sec'y

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Charles A. Olmstead, sec'y

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Esther Luther, sec'y

DON'T shop at SAFEWAY

Endorsed by San Francisco Labor Council • Alameda County Central Labor Council and Building & Construction Trades Council • Contra Costa County Central Labor Council • Retail Clerks International Ass'n—AFL